

INTRODUCTION

For the technical development of this project, many thanks are extended to Tate Giersdorf and the experts at AGES Software of Rio, Wisconsin, producers of an extensive line of great Christian classics on CD-ROM.

IN AWE OF THY WORD

THIS GUIDE is two books in one and one of a kind. Scholars and children alike will find a mine of discoveries on every line.

Discover what translators and past generations knew – exactly how to find the meaning of each Bible word, inside the Bible itself. Understand also what translators, such as Erasmus and Coverdale, meant when they spoke of the vernacular Bible's holy letters and syllables. See how these God-set alphabet building blocks build a word's meaning and automatically define words for faithful readers of the King James Bible – which alone brings forward the fountainhead of letter meanings discovered by computational linguists from the world's leading universities. Learn about the latest research tools from the University of Toronto (EMEDD) and Edinburgh University, which prove the purity of the KJV and the depravity of the new versions. Find out how only the King James Bible teaches and comforts through its miraculous mathematically ordered sounds. Meet the KJV's built-in English teacher, ministering to children and over a billion people around the globe.

This book is the first and only documented history of the words of the Holy Bible. It is based on word-for-word and letter-by-letter analysis of a vault of ancient, rare and valuable Bibles. Ten thousand hours of collation rescued echoes from these documents almost dissolved by time. See for yourself the unbroken preservation of the pure holy scriptures, from the first century to today's beloved King James Bible. Watch the English language and its Holy Bible unfold before your very eyes. Examine the letters and sounds which bind the words of each successive Bible from the Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, pre-Wycliffe, Tyndale, Coverdale, Great, Geneva, and Bishops to the King James Bible.

Uncover time-buried eyewitness reports, views and Bible study secrets of history's great translators and martyrs. See word-for-word collations, aided by the KJV translators newly discovered notes, revealing exactly how the KJV translators polished the sword of the Spirit. Journey around the world and see that only the KJV matches the pure scriptures preserved to all generations and to all nations, including the Greek, Hebrew, Old Italia, Italian, Dutch, German, French, Spanish and others. Watch in horror as the destroyer, through the NIV, TNIV, HCSB, NKJV, NASB and ESV, teams up with Jehovah Witness and Catholic versions to silence the utterances of the Holy Ghost. History's Bibles and their champions defeat their challengers, as they meet on this book's pages.

NUREMBERG POLYGLOT

Where was the Bible before the English King James Bible of 1611? How do we know which type of Bible God gave to “all nations under heaven” (Acts 2)? Why do a few of the KJV readings differ from those in some *currently* printed editions of the Greek *Textus Receptus*? These questions can be answered by looking at the Bibles that the KJV translators had access to, those that were *used* around the world before the King James Bible.

God has graciously given this author one of the scarce remaining original editions of the twelve language polyglot Bible printed at Nuremberg, Germany in A.D. 1599. It contains the Gospels in Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, English, German, Danish, Bohemian, and Polish. Its previous owner was A. Gifford D.D., co-founder of the British Museum. Its price tag was well worth the secrets it revealed. It demonstrates the perfect agreement of the English King James Bible with all pure Bibles from other languages. It is perhaps the most important polyglot Bible in print because it was printed twelve years *before the KJV* and five years before the KJV’s translation work began.

Its editor, Elias Hutter, was an unsurpassed linguist who “founded a school of languages at Nuremberg...a thing at that time without precedent in any school or University” (*The New Schaff-Herzog*, vol. V, p. 422). As a Reformer he followed the vernacular editions which were *not* from the Catholic lineage. Therefore, Anglo-Catholic historians have a distaste for his text. Europe’s monarchs recognized his text as the authoritative and beloved Bible of the Christian people. In 1579 he was asked to teach Hebrew to the elector Augustus of Saxony. In 1600 Charles IX of Sweden asked him to produce a Swedish Bible.

In 1599 the following fonts were used in some languages in place of those used *today*: f = s, v = u, u = v, and i = j; those letters were **pronounced** just as they are today; for instance, the English *Jefus* was pronounced *Jesus*; actually the old *f* font is not ‘f’ but a giant ‘s’ with a tiny line in it. Letter **capitalization** did not carry the same meaning it does today, nor does it carry the same meaning in all languages.

The verso (left hand pages) show the Gospels (from left to right) in Syriac, Hebrew, and Greek. Below them (from left to right) is Italian, Spanish, and French.

The recto (right hand pages) show the Gospels (from left to right) in Latin, German, and Bohemian. Below them (from left to right) is English, Danish, and Polish.

The Nuremberg Polyglot provides documentation for chapter 28 of *In Awe of Thy Word* by G.A. Riplinger (Ararat, VA: A.V. Publications, 2003). It also allows the readers to document for themselves the agreement of the pure “scriptures... make known to all nations” (Rom. 16:26). It makes glaringly clear that new versions, such as the TNIV, NIV, ESV, NKJV, HCSB and NASB divert dangerously from "the word" given "in all the world" (Col. 1:5, 6). (A tool such as Harrap's Five-Language Basic Dictionary, ISBN 0-13-387986-0, can speed the comparison, should the reader not be blessed, as I was, with collation help from internationally known multi-lingual translator, Carlos Donate, who is conversant in almost all of the languages of the Polyglot.)

THE TOME OF THE PARAPHRASES OF ERASMUS UPON THE NEW TESTAMENT

The Tome of the Paraphrases of Erasmus Upon the New Testament (A.D. 1548-1549) is accompanied by the corresponding text of the Great Bible (c. A.D. 1539-1540). (The Great Bible was a revision by Coverdale of the Mathews Bible.) This dual document was placed in all churches by the command of King Edward VI.

The heir of Henry VIII, nine-year-old Prince Edward VI, brought six years of peace and the printing of Bibles once again to England. When crowned King, Edward was given three swords, symbolizing the three countries he ruled. He asked where the *fourth* sword was –

“The Bible, the sword of the Spirit, and to be preferred before these swords” (W. Kenneth Connolly, *The Indestructible Book*, Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Books, 1996, p. 154).

Edward VI, “did that which was right in the sight of the Lord,” like godly King Josiah, who began ruling Judah at the age of eight. Like Josiah, he returned “the book of the law in the house of the LORD” (2 Kings 22). Thirty-one printers in England set about printing only Bibles (Guppy, p. 24). He commanded also that “the whole Bible of the largest volume in English and...the paraphrase of Erasmus” be placed in churches for, “every person to read the same as the very lively word of God” (Fexe, vol. 5, p. 708). Through the kindness of the Lord and the generosity of Jewel and David Smith, this author has one of the few remaining original editions (now kept in a bank vault). Its preface shows strong Christian convictions and marked anti-popery; the *Paraphrase of Erasmus* shows strong Christian orthodoxy.

Coverdale returned to England in 1548 and was made chaplain to King Edward VI. He “assisted in the translation” of the *Paraphrases of Erasmus* (1549 edition of Whitchurch, 2nd volume; Guppy, p. 25). Coverdale took part in King Edward’s reforming measures.

King Edward had decreed before his death that the next ruler should be Lady Jane Gray, a godly Christian relative. However, his sister Mary, with much public support, took the crown.

In 1554 the reading of Scripture was by Act of Parliament placed under severe restrictions. To get rid of what the Catholics called, the “heretically translated Bible,” Mary banished every “preacher, printer, bookseller” in 1554 (Fexe, vol. 6, pp. 504, 430). The Great Bibles and *Paraphrases of Erasmus* were removed from the churches and destroyed; yet to glorify his word, the Lord hid one for this writer’s collection.

Rare Bible collectors are offering for sale, *Erasmus’ Paraphrases upon the New Testament* [English translation], bound with an edition of the Great Bible. It is the only copy on the market today in the world. The price for this second edition is \$26,000. God gave me the *first* edition (1548-49), which is now nestled away in a bank vault, following my eye straining analysis of it.

Here are a few samples of black letter Gothic printing styles that will help you as you begin to read this New Testament.

To save space, sometimes the word "the" was printed in this manner **þ̄**. "And" sometimes was shortened to **⁊**. The letters "n" and "m" were sometimes omitted from the end of words, and indicated by a mark over the preceding vowel: **vpō̄**.

Two styles of the letter "s" are seen in the Name **Jesus**. Two styles of "r" are seen in the word **reco;d**. The letters "j" and "i" were printed the same in both the lower and upper cases: **J**; **iustified**.

Rules of spelling were almost non-existent; sounding out the word may help in such incidents. The question mark looks like **?**

ALPHABET.

LETTER.	NAME.	LETTER.	NAME.	LETTER.	NAME.
A a	a	Ȟ ħ	h	Œ œ	es
B b	bā	Ʒ ĵ	ȝ	Ƨ ħ	tā
C c	tsā	Ʒ ĵ	ȝ	ll ll	ū (oo)
D d	dā	M m	m	B v	vow
E e	ā	N n	n	W w	vā
F f	f	O o	ō	X x	ix
G g	gā	P p	pā	Y y	ipsilon
H h	hd	Q q	kū	Z z	tsēt
I i	ē	R r	r		

Erasmus comments on the New Testament are made available on this CD-ROM, not to promote Erasmus' views, but to make available a primary source, written by a man whose character has generally been distorted by second-hand slanders. It reveals the views of a man God used to print the pure Greek New Testament which parallels the King James Bible.

The main reason for making this rare document available to the public is to allow readers to actually see the text of the Great Bible, an historic English Bible used before the King James Bible of 1611. Could the reader locate a Great Bible today, it alone would cost between \$10,000.00 and \$20,000.00.

This document will provide documentation for and expand upon the research presented in the book, *In Awe of Thy Word* by G. A. Riplinger (Ararat, VA: A.V. Publications, 2003). It will also enable the reader to compare the text of the Great Bible to today's versions, verifying the faithfulness of the KJV and exposing the corruption and omissions in today's TNIV, NIV, NASB, NKJV, NRSV, ESV and HCSB.